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WAR WITH CHILI

It Will Come Unless She Apologizes

FOR HER AFFRONTERY

The President's Message Laid Before Congress.

CHILI'S BRUTALITY EXPOSED

In Clear and Distinct Lan-

FURTHER DELAY WOULD BE UNWISE

Chili Must Toe the Scratch and Make Ample Reparation or Uncle Sam Will Turn His Dogs of War Loose on Her at Once.

Wasnington, Jan. 23.-The following is President Harrison's message on Chilian situation sent to congress

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my annual message, delivered to congress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts then in the possession of this government touching the sessait in the streets of Valparaiso, Chilf, upon the saliers of the United States steamship Baltimere on the evening of the 16th of October last. I said: "This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chill was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed, or further needless delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may be severage. TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENT

In my opinion the time has now come when I should lay before the congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chill, from the time of the breaking out of the reveiution against Ralmaceda, together with all other facts in the possession of the executive department relating to this matter. The diplomatic correspondence is herewith transmitted, together with some correspondence between the navai afficers for the time in command in Chilian waters and the secretary of the navy and also the evidence taken at the Mare Island navy yard ters and the secretary of the navy and also the swidence taken at the Mare Island navy yard since the arrival of the Baltimore at San Francisco. I do not deem it necessary in this communication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or of the evidence. A brief restatement of the international questions involved and of the reasons why the responses of the Chillan government are unsatisfactory is all that I deem necessary.

It may be well, at the outset, to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or

It may be well, at the outset, to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or in Chill in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chillan affairs, from the outbreak of the revolution until thils time discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position or that could justly be the occasion of serious animadversion or criticism. He has, I think, on the whole, borne himself, in very trying discumstances, with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with sellity, courtesy and fairness.

helity, courtesy and fairness.
It is worth while also at the beginning to any
that the right of Mr. Egan to give sholter in the
segation to certain adherents of the Baimaceda
government who applied to him for asylum has povernment who applied to him for asylum has not been denied by the Chilian authorities, nor has any demand been made for the surrender of these refugees. That there was urgent need of saylum is shown by Mr. Egan's note of August M. 1801, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago, and by the ovidence of Capt. Schley as to the pillage and violence that prevailed at Vaiparaisa. The correspondence distincts, however, that the requestof Mr. Egan for a sale conduct from the country in behalf of these refugees, was denied. The precedents cited by sim in the correspondence, particularly the case of the reveintion in Peru in 1860, didnot leave the Chilian government in a position to deny the thillan government in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees and seemed very clearly to support Mr. Egan's contention that a safe conduct to neutral territory
was a necessary and acknowledged incident o was a necessary and acknowledged incident of the segion. These refugees have very recently, without formal asis conduct, but by the actual section of the Chilian authorities, been piaced on board the Yorktown and are now being conversed to Calino. Peru. This incident might be considered wholly closed, but for the disconce that might be considered wholly closed, but for the disconce and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises which was maintained during most of the period of the visy of the refugees therein. After the date of my annual measure and up to the time of the transfer of the refugees to the Verkiown the legation premises seem to have been surrounded by pelice in uniform and police agents or descrives in citizens, does who offensively accuminised persons entering or leaving the by patice in uniform and police agents or desectives is ditients, does who offensively
accrutinized persons entering or leaving the
legation and, on one or more ocsasients, accessed members of the
minister's family. Commander Evans, who
by my direction recently visited Mr. Egan at
Santiago, to his telegram to the navy department, described the legation as "a verticable
person," and states that the police agents or delectives were, after his arrival, withdrawn during his stay. It appears further, from the note
of Mr. Egan of November 26, 1891,
that en one occasion at legat these
police agents, whom he declares to be
known to him, invaded the legation premises, to
abserved from the correspondence, charged
penaling upon its windows and using incutting
and threatening language towards persons
therein. This breach of the right of a minister
in freedom from police explantage and restraint
seems to have been so flagment that the Argentime minister, who was foun of the diplematic
sorry, having observed its felt called upon to
protect against life the Chillen minister of forrin affairs. The Chilean authorities have, as will
the refugeas and the immates of the fraction at ith
institute the solice, but it seems to me incredible that men where lives were in proparity and
where ratery could only be secured by twicement and quietness about have condition by
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designation or no aggravate where condition by
there ratery could only be secured by twicement and quietness about have not of foreign affacts.

Her the mose secures incident disclessed by the

paralle on the 16 of Ceneber het. In my amount movement, speaking open the information then in my possession. I want "So far as I have get teen able to igare, so other engineering of this

government and not in any individual act of personal animosity."

We have now received from the Chillian government an abstract of the conclusions of the family general upon the testimony taken by the pulge of crimes in an investigation which was made to extend over nearly three months. I very much regret to be compelled to may that this report does not easily me to modify the conclusion announced in my annual mensors. I am still of the epinion that our millors were assaulted, beaten, stabled and killed, not for anything they or any one of them had done, but for what the government of the United States had done, or was charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders. If this be the true aspect of the mass the injury was to the government of the United States, not to those poor saliors who were assaulted in a manner so brutal and so cowardly.

were assaulted in a manner se brutal and so cowardly.

Before attempting to give an outline of the facts upon which this conclusion rests. I think it right to say a word or two upon the legal aspect of the case. The Baltimore was in the hartor of Valparaiso by virtue of that general invitation which nations are held to extend to the war vessels of other powers with which they have friendly relations. This invitation, I think, must be held ordinarily to embrace the privilege of such communication with the shore as is reasonable, necessary and proper for the comfort and convenience of the officers and men of such vessels. Capt Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso on September 14, the city officers, as is customary, extended the hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew. It is not claimed that every personal collision or injury in which a sailor or officer of such naval vessel visiting the shore may be involved walses an international question, but I am clearly

cers are assaulted by a resident populace, animated by heatility to the government whose liforms these sailors and officers wear and in resentment of acts done by their government, not by them, this nation must take notice of the event as one involving an infraction of its rights and dignity; not in a secondary way, as where a citizen is injured and presents his claim through his own government, and in a primary way precisely as if its minister or consul or the flag likelf had been the object of the same character of assault. The officers and sailors of the Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso under the orders of their government, not by their Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso under the orders of their government, not by their
own choice. They were upon the shore by the
implied invitation of the government of Chili
and with the approval of their commanding efficer; and it does not distinguish their case from
that of a ceasul that his stay is more
permanent or that he holds the express invitation of the local government to justify his long
resistance. Nor does it affect the question that
the injury was the act of a mob. If there had
been no participation by the police or military
in this cruel work and no neglection their part
to extend protection, the case would still be one. to extend protection, the case would still be one. in my opinion, when its extent and character are considered, involving international rights. The incidents of the affair are, briefly, as fol

On the 16th of October last Capt. Schley. com-manding the United States steamship Halti-more, gave shore leave to 117 petty officers and sailors of his ship. These men left the ship about 1.30 p. m. No incident of violence oc-surred; none of our men were arrested, no com-plaint was lodged against them, nor did any col-lision or outbreak occur until about 6 o'clock p. m. Capt Schley states that he was himself on shore and about the streets of the city until 5.30 shore and about the streets of the city until 5:30 p. m.; that he met very many of his men who were upon leave; that they were sober and were conducting themselves with propriety, saluting Chilian and other officers as they met them. Other officers of the ship and Capt. Jankins, of the merchant ship Keweenaw, corroborate Capt. Schley as to the general sobriety and good behavior of our men. The Sisters of Charity at the hospital to which our wounded men were taken, when inquired of, stated that they were sober when received. If the shore and about the streets of the city until 5:30 men were taken, when inquired of, stated that they were sober when received. If the situation had been otherwise, we must believe that the Chilian police authorities would have made arrests About 6 p. m. the assault began, and it is remarkable that the investigation by the judge of crimes, though so protracted, does not enable him to give any more satisfactory account of its origin than is found in the statement that it began between drunken sailors. Repeatedly in the correspondence it is asserted that it was impossible to learn the precise cause of the riot. The minister of foreign affairs, Matta, in his telegram to Mr. Montt, under thate December 31, states that the quarrel began between two sailors in a tavern and was continued in two sallors in a tavern and was continued in the street persons who were passing joining in it.

The testimony of Talbot, an apprentice who was with Riggin, is that the outbreak in which they were involved began by a Chilian sailor splitting in the face of R. Talbot, which was resented by a knock down. It appears that Riggin and Talbot were at the time unaccompanied by any others of their shipmates. These two men were immediately beset by a crowd of Chilian citizens and sailors, through which they broke their way to a street car and entered it for safety. They were pursued driven from the car, and Riggin was so serious by beaten that he fell in the street apparently dead. There is nothing in the report of the two sallors in a tavern and was continued in dead. There is nothing in the report of the Chilian investigation made to us that seriously impeaches this testimony. It appears from Chilian sources that almost instantly, with a suddenness that strongly implies meditation and preparation, a mob, stated by the police author. lifes at one time to number 2,000, and at anothe time 1,000, was engaged in the assault upon on time 1,000, was engaged in the assault upon our sailors, who are represented as reasting "with stones, chubs and bright arms." The report of the intendente of October 30 states that the fight began at 6 p m in three streets which are named, that information was received at the intendencia at 6.15, and that the police arrived on the scene at 6.30, a full half hour after the assault began. At that time he says that a roch of 200 men had that time he says that a mob of 2,000 men had collected, and that for several squares there was the appearance of a "real battlefield."

The scene as this point is very graphically se The scene as this point is very graphically set before us by the Chilian testimony. The American saflors, who, after so long an examination, have not been found guilty of any breach of the peace, so far as the Chilian authorities are able to discover, unarmed and delynseless, are fleeing for their lives, pursued by overwhelming numbers, and figuring only to all their own escape from death or to succor some mate whose life is in greater peril. Elighteen of them are brutally stabbed and beaten, while one Chilian seems, from the and beaten, while one Chilian seems, from the report, to have suffered some injury; but how serious, or with what character of weapon, or whether by a missile thrown by our men or by some of his fellow rioters, is unsuccreained.

some of his fellow rioters, is unsacertained. The preferse that our men were fighting "with stones, clube, and bright arms," is, in view of these facts, incredible. It is further refused by the fact that our prisoners, when searched, were absolutely without arms, only seven penintives being found in the possession of the men arrested, while there were received by our men more than tilrty stab wounds, every one of which was inflicted in the back, and almost every contused wound was in the back or buck of the head. The evidence of the skip a officer of the day is that even the pack hiftees of the men were taken from them before learning the ship.

As to the brutal nature of the treatment received by our men, the following extract from the account given of the affair by the La Patria newspaper, of Valparaiso, of October 17, cannot be regarded as too friendly. The Yankers, as soon as their October 17, cannot be regarded as too friendly. The Yankees, as soon as their pursuers gate chase, went by way of the Calie del Arsenal toward the city dar station. In the presence of an octinary humber of clizens, among whem were sone saltors, the North Americans took seats in the street car to excape Lem the stones which the Chillans three at them. It was believed for an instant that the North Americans had saved themselves from popular fury, but such was not the case. Scarcely had the car begun to move, when a crowd gathered around and stopped its progress. Under these circumstances and without any cossailon of the howiting and throwing of acomes at the North Americans, the conductor entered the one and seeing the risk of the situation to the vehicle, scalered them to get out. At the instant the solors left the ear, in the midst of a half of stoces, the said conductor received a stone blow on the head. Our of the Yankee saidon managed to excape in the direction of the Plates whenlying in the other was folled to the ground by a stone. Managing to raise him self from the ground where he is a baggiored in an expectation direction from the staggered in an expectation direction from the staggered in an expectation direction from the staggered from the ground where he is a baggiored in an expectation direction from the staggered from the ground where he is a baggiored in an expectation direction from the staggered were all the staggered from the ground where he is a baggiored in an expectation direction from the staggered were all the staggered and staggered an woming billing then practices and provab-

No amount of evasion or subterfuge is able to cloud our clear vinion of this stretal work. It should be noticed in this consecuted, that the American sailors afrested for an extraction, were, during the four days following the arrest, everysus discharged, no charge of any particular person, but avow their insubitive to accord to the four days following the arrest, everysus discharged, no charge of any particular person, but avow their insubitive to accord to the four days following the arrest, everysus discharged, no charge of any product of the conduct of the poace of other criminal conduct having been sustained against a single one of them. The judge of crimes, Foster, in a note to the interdente, under date of October 22—before the dispatch from this government of the following day, which aroused the authorities of Chili to a better sense of the gravity of the affair—says: "Having presided temporarily over this court in regard to the seamon of the United States cruiser Baltimore, who have been tried on account of the deplorable conduct the find of October, and that the trial resulted in their sequilities in their sequilities in their sequilities and return to their resulted in their sequilities that we should now be advised that Seaman Davidson, of the Baltimore, has been included in the inditment, his offense being, so far as I have been able to ascertain that the attempted to defend a ship-mate against an assallant who was striking at him with a knife. The perfect vindication of our men is turnished by this report, one only is found to have been guilty of criminal fault, and that for an act clearly justifiable.

As to the part taken by the police in the affair the case made by Chill is also far from salts.

As to be part taken by the police in the affair the case made by Chili is also far from satis-factory. The point where Riggin was killed is only three minutes' walk from the police station and not more than twice that distance from the Intendencia; and yet, according to their official report, a 'full half hour elapsed after
the assault began before the police
were upon the ground. It has been stated that
all but two of our men have said that the police
did their duty. The evidence taken at Mare
faland shows that if such a statement was procured from our men it was accomplished
by requiring them to sign a writing in
a language they did not understand and
by the representation that it was a mere declaration that they had taken no part in the disturbance. Lieut McCrea, who acted as interpreter, says in his evidence that when our sailors
were examined before the court the subject of the
conduct of the police was so carefully avoided
that he reported the fact to Capt. Schley on his
return to the vessel. The evidence of the existence of animosity towards our sailors in the minds of sailors of the Chilian navy and of the populace of Valparabo
are so abundant and various as to leave no
doubt in the mind of anyone who will examine
the paper submitted. It manifested itself in the Intendencia; and yet, according to their ofdoubt in the mind of anyers who will examine the paper submitted. It manifested itself in threatening and insulting gestures toward our men as they passed the Chilian man of war in their boats and in the derisive and abusive epithets with which they greeted every appearance of an American sailor on the evening of the rlot. Capt. Schley reports that boats from the Chilian Capt. Schley reports that boats from the Chillan warships several times went out of their course to cross the bows of his boats, compelling them to back water. He complained of the discourtesy, and it was corrected. That this feeling was shared by men of higher rank is shown by an incident related by Surgeon Stitt of the Baltimore. After the battle of Placilla he, with other medical officers of the war vessels in the barbor, was chiler velocity.

Surgeon State of the haltimore. After the battle of Placilla he, with other medical efficers of the war vessels in the harbor, was giving voluntary assistance to the wounded in the hospitals. The son of a Chilian army officer of high rank was under his care, and when the father discovered it, he flew into a passion and said he would rather have his son die than have Americans touch him, and at once had him removed from the ward. This feeling is not well concealed in the dispatches of the foreign effice and had quite open expression in the disrespectful treatment of the American legation. The Chilian boatmen in the bay refused, even for large offers of money, to return our sailors, who crowded the Mole, to their ship when they were endeavoring to escape from the city on the night of the assault. The market boats of the Rallimore were threatened, and even quite recently the gig of Commander Evans of the Yorktown was stoned while waiting for him at the Mole. The evidence of our sailors clearly shows that the attack was espected by the Chilian people, that the bad beauting for him at the Mole.

attack was especied by the Chilian people, that threats had been made against our men, and in one case somewhat early in the afternoon, the keeper of one house, into which some of our men had gone, closed his establishment in anticipation of the attack, which be advised them would be made upon them when darkness came on. In a report of Capt. Schley to the navy department, he says: "In the only interview that I had with Judge Foster, who is suvestimating the case relative to the disturbances. In gating the case relative to the disturbances, to fore he was aware of the entire gravity of the matter, he informed me that the assault apor

my men was the outcome of hatred for our peo-ple, among the lower classes, be-cause they thought we had sympathized with the Callian government on ac-count of the Hata matter. Several of our men sought security from the mob by such complete or partial changes in their dress as would con-ceal the fact of their being seamen of the Balticear the fact of their being seamen of the saint more and found it then possible to walk the streets without molestation. These incidents conclusively establish that the attack was upon the uniform—the nationality—and not upon the men. The origin of this feeling is probably from in the refusal of this government to give recognition to the congressional party before it had established itself in the seizure of the Ital-for an alleged vicinition of the neutrality law in the cable incident, and in the charge that Admiral Brown conveyed information to Valparaise of the landing at Quintero. It is not my purpose to enter here any defense of the netion of this government in these matters. It is enough for the present purpose to say that if there was any breach of international

country or duty on our part it should have been made the subject of official complaint through diplomatic channels or of reprisals for which a diplomatic channels or of reprisals for which a full responsibility was assumed. We cannot consent that these incidents and these perversions of the fruths shall be used to excite a murderous attack upon our unoffending sallors, and the government of Chili go acquitted of responsibility. In fact, the conduct of this government during the war in Chili pursued those lines of international duty which what so strongly insisted upon on the parof other nations when this country was in the threes of active conflict. We continued the established diplomatic relations with the the established diplomatic relations with th the established diplomatic relations with the government in power until it was overthrown and promptly and cortilally recognized
the new government when it was established. The good offices of this government were
offered to bring about a peaceful adjustment, and
the interposition of Mr. Egan to mitigate severities and to shelter adherents of the congressional party were effective and frequent. The
charge against admiral Brown is too base to
gain credence with anyone who knows his high
personal and professional character.

Referring to the cylence of our saliers.

Referring to the evidence of our saliers, think it is shown that there were several distinct assaults and so nearly simultaneous as to show that they did not spread from one point. A press summary of the report of the fiscal shows that the evidence of the Chilint of ficials and others was in condition to the piace of origin, sever | places being named by differ ent witnesses as to the locality where the first outbreak occurred. This

where the first outbreak occurred. This, if correctly reported, shows that there were several distinct outbreaks and so nearly at the same time as to cause this confusion. The La Patria, in the same issue from which I have already quoted, after describing the killing of Riggin and the fight which from that point extended to the mote, says. "At the same time in other streets of the port the Yankee saflors fought ferred with the people of the town, who believed to see in them incarante enemies of the Chillan navy."

The testimony of Capt Jenkins, of the American merchant ship Keweens, which had gone to Valparaiso for repairs, and who was a witness of some part of the assumit upon the crew of the Baltimore, is strongly corroborative of the Baltimore, is strongly corroborative of the Englishment of our own sallors when he says that he saw Chillan sentings drive back a seaman scaling shelter from a mob that was pursuing him. The officers and men of Capt Jenkins ship furnish the most conclusive decimors as to the indignities which were practiced towards Americans in Walparaiso. When American sallors, even of merchant ships, can only secure their safety by designing their factions with a government that merchant ships, can only secure their safety by denying their nationality, it must be thus to read first over relations with a government that permits such demonstrations. As so the participation of the police, the evidence of our nations where the control of the police, the evidence of our nations shows that our mes were struck and beaund that one, at least, was drapped with a famous about his neck by a mornise policeman. That the death of fixer is was the result of a rifle short fired by a policeman or notice in duty is shown fixed by a policeman or notice in duty is shown fixed by a policeman or notice in duty is shown fixed by a policeman or notice in duty is shown fixed by a policeman or notice in duty is shown fixed by the bestmann of Johnson, in we are not considered to the result in the profession of Charles Langer, an American safer not then a greater of the Raition of the viscel is American, is found to the viscel in American.

but was unconscious and supported in the arms of Johnson when he was shot.

The communications of the Chilian government in relation to this cross and disastrous attack upon our men, as will appear from the correspondence, have not in any degree taken the form of a mighty and satisfactory expression of regret, much less of apology.

The event was of so serious a character that, if the injuries suffered by our men had been wholly the result of an secident in a Chilian part, the incident was grave enough to have eathed for some public expression of sympathy and regret from the local authorities, it is not enough to say that the affair was lamentable, for humanity would require that expression, even if the beating and killing of our men had been justifiable. It is not enough to say that the incident a regretted coupled with the state ment that the affair was not of an unusual character in ports where the foreign sallers are accustomed to meet. It is not for a generous and sincere government to seek for words of small or equivocal meaning in which to convey to a friendly power an apology for an offense so attroctous as this. In the case of the assault by a mob in New Orleans upon the Spanish consulate in 1851, Mr. Webster wrote to the Spanish minister, MrJ Calderoa, that the acts complained of were "a dispraceful and flugrant breach of duty and propeity," and that "his government deplores them as deeply as Minister Calderon and his government could possibly do," that "these acts have caused the president great pain, and he thinks a proper acknowledgement is due to her majesty's government."

he thinks a proper acknowledgement is due to her unalesty's government."

He invited the Spanish consul to return to his post, guaranteeing protection, and offered to sa-lute the Spanish flag if the const should come in a Spanish vessel. Such a treatment by the government of Chill of this assault would have becausere creditable to the Chilian authorities and much less can hardly be satisfactory to a government that values its dignity and honer. In our note of October 23 last, which appears in the correspondence after receiving the report of the board of offi-cers appointed by Capt Schley to investigate the affair, the Chillan government was advised of the affair, the Chillan government was advised of the affair, the Chillan government was advised of the aspect which it then assumed and called upon for any facts in its possession that might tend to modify the unfavorable impressions which our report had created. It is very clear from the correspondence that before the re-cept of this note, the examination was rerem the correspondence that before the receipt of this note, the examination was regarded by the police authorities as practically closed. It was however, reopened and pretracted through a period of nearly three months. We might justly have complained of this unreasonable delay but in view of the fact that the government of Coal was still provisional and having a disposition to be fornearing and hopeful of a friendly regulation. I have awaited the report which has but recently been made. On the sits inst. I caused to be communicated to the povernment of Chill by the American minister at Santing the conclusion of the government after full examination, and every suggestion affecting this matter, and to these conclusions I adhere they were stated as follows: First—That the assault is not relieved of the event gave to it, viz. that of an attack upon the uniform of the United States may having its origin and motive in a feeling of headily. having its origin and motive in a feeting of hea-tility to this government and not in any act of a class or of any of them.

Second. That the public authorities of Val-paraise lagrantly failed in their duty to protect our men and that some of the police and some of the Chillan soldiers and sailors were them-seives guilty of unprovoked assembly upon our sailors before and after arrest. He (the president) thinks the preponderance of the evidence and the inherent probabilities lead to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by the police or

Third. That he (the president) is therefore Taird.—That he (the presidents is incretore compelled to bring the case back to the position taken by this government, by the role of Mr. Wharton of October 23 hast, and to ask for a suitable apology and for some afectuate researanumble, apology, and for some adequate resame therefor the injung done to this government."

In the same noise the attention of the Callian government was called to the effensive character of a note addressed by Mr. Matta, its minister of foreign affairs, to Mr. Montt, its minister at this country on the lith all. This dispatch was not officially communicated to this government; but as Mr. Montt was directed to translate it and give it to the rected so translate it and give it to the press of this country, it seemed to me that it could not pass without official notice. It was not only undiplomatic, but reastly insulting to our naval officers, and to the executive department, as it directly impaied uniruth and insincerity to the reports of moval officers and to the official communications made by the executive department to congress. It will be discreted that I have notified the Chillan government that unless this note is at once with drawn and an apology is public as the offices made I will terminate diplomatic relations. The request for the recall of R. Egon upon the ground that he was not Persons Grain was ground that he was not Persons Grain was unaccompanied by any suggestion that could properly be used in support of it, and I infer that the request is based upon official acts of Mr. Egan which have received the approval of this government. But however that may be I could not consent to consider such a question until it had first been settled whether our correspond-ence with Chili could be conducted upon a basis of mutual respect. In submitting the compera-to congress for that grave and patriotic considreation which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that I am of the epinion that the demands made of Chill by this government should be adhered to and enforced. If the digelity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrifical matter. dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we should protect those who is foreign parts display the dag or wear the colors of this government against insult, brutality and death inflicted in resemble to the acts of their government and not for any fault of their own. It has been desired in every way to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with all the governments of this hemisphere. We do not cover their territory, we desire their peace and prosperity. We look for no advantage in our relations with them except to increase exchange of cignificous upon a basis of mutual henefit. We rearest every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyzes their development, and are always ready to give our good offices for the restoration of peace. It must, however, he understood that this government, smalle exercising its utmost fortearance founds weaker powers, will extend its atrong and adapts to protection to its citizens to its officers and to its himblest sailor when made the restinant of wantonness and crunity in resemblement and of their personal miscondart but of the efficial acts of their government. Upon information received that Patrick Shields, an Irishman and probably a British surpos, but at the time a forecast of the American assumer Upon information received that Patrick Shields, an Irishman and probably a British surject, but at the time a fireman of the American scanner Kensenaw, in the barber of Valparnias for repairs, but been subjected to personne is juried to late city largely by the police. I directed the atterney general to cause the evidence of the officers and crew of that vessel to be taken upon its arrival to San Franciscon and that testimony is also herewith transmitted. The bratality and even accaptant of the treatment of the semmen by the Chinan police would be inhratality and even an agers of the treatment of the senmen by the Chinan police would be in-creating if the explicate of Shields was not sup-parted by either direct testimony and by the du-treating condition of the man himself when he was finally sale to reach his vensel. The captain of the ressel says. We came nock a wrest black from his neck to his hips from heating weak sent atopid, and he still in a kind of a paralyzed condition, and has ever neen able to so dury since.

There as yet, received no reply to our note of the First instant, but in my opinion I ought not to delay longer to bring these matters to the at-tention of congress for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

(Signed)

BENJAMIR HARRISON.

Cuicago, Jan. 25.-Charles W. Ashinger, the American, delighted a great crowd at Battery D on Saturday night by finishing first in the six-day international bicycle race. The young Scotchman, Stage, was only a wheel's length behind. The finish was intensely exciting. The score of the leaders at the end of the race was each 727 miles, I lap, Stage being but a few feet behind Ashinger in crossing the

CONGRESSIONAL COMMENT.

The President will be Upheld at All

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The situation tonight appears to be more warlike than at any previous time since the beginning of the Chilian complication. Those who are well informed as to the disposition of the Chilian government and people, express grave doubt as to the cutcome of the issue now so sharply drawn. They believe the condition of affairs is such that it would be impossible for that government to apologize, even if President Montt and his cabinet were disposee to take this course, which is doubtful. The general opinion among senators and congressmen of loth parties, with one or two exceptions, in regard to the president's message is that it was an able document and that the president will be sustained by both houses. Representative Burrows of Michigan, said: "Personally I don't want war, but am inclined to think unless Chili apologizes, congress will uphold the president in asserting the rights and dignities of the United States against all countries." Representative Belthover of Pennsylvania, said: "As it looks to me, Mr. Harrison is pluming himself for '93,"

Representative Geary of California, member of the foreign affairs commit-tee, said: "Although I am of Irish descent, there is too much Irish in the message for me—too much Pat Rapids, and the relations of Scotchmer Egan and Pat Shields. Looks to those industries, He closed to me like an attempt to further partisan ends in connection with the Irish vote under the guise of the privilege of welcoming such representative months. patriotic protives."
Representative O'Donnell of Mich.—

"It is an able document, and carries out the broad principle of protection to American citizens wherever the American flag floats."

Representative Stockdale, Miss. "The message is an able state paper. I hope war may be averted, but the honor of our country must be respected by all nations, whether big or little."

EXCITEMENT IN FRISCO.

All Naval Officers and Men Want a War.

simply wild to get a chance to return to Valparaiso and secure revenge for the dastarly outrage on their comrades. They admit the Chilians are good

fighters, but say neither officers nor men know how to handle ships or guns. Shipping men are eager for war also as it means the making of Frisco an out fitting point for this coast for war vessels and transports. Some apgrehensions have been expressed about the alety of 'Frisco, but experts declare that with torpedoes and torpedo boats it can be defended against any attack.

JUSTICE BRADLEY DEAD.

The Last Marks of Respect Paid to His

Memory. NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—The funcial of the late Justice Jos. F. Bradley washeld from the North Reformed church at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The church was crowded with distinguished men and women assembled to do honor to the memory of the late

Among the distinguished visitors present were Senator Evarts, Judge Wales and Fredrick Frelinghuysen. At the grave in Mt. Pleasant cometery were very simple. Justice Bradley's body, which reached this city fast night, was accompanied by the immediste family only. Upon the arrival at the station at was taken directly to the church where messengers stood guard over it until the funeral.

TRIUMPH FOR GLADSTONE. His Faction Wins in Rossendale and it

Rejoices. LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Chronicle, commenting on the Rossendale elec-tion, refers to the extreme moderation

of Mr. Maden's home-rule views, and says: "Rossendale supported a man who declines to piedge himself to Mr. Gladstone's home-rule bill until he has seen it. If the country generally shares these doubts, the government should not delay an hour more than necessary the dissolution of Parliament, or stand in the way of a parliament with Mr. Gladstone as leader, dependent for official life on a majority represented by the men who Messrs. Maden and Davitt."

The Standard save: "It would be folly to attempt to disguise the severity of the defeat in the Rossendale division. The gloomiest estimate had not anticipated much hostile majority. have made our account with the fact that a certain good-humored indifference has superseded in the minds of many liberals the dislike to home rule entertained in 1886,"

The Independent (Parnellite) of Dublin, commenting upon the election of Mr. Maden (Gladstonian) at Rossendale to fill the vacancy in the house of commous made by the elevation of Lord Hartington to the peerage as duke of Devonsbire, says: stone has the country at his back. It is the duty of Ireland to press him to take the country into his confidence and disclose the particulars of his home rule

Hotel Burned. RETERLY, W. Va., Jan. 25 .- Fire

started here this afternoon in the linekeys botel, burning that building and eleven others to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. Little in-

Florists Lose by Fire.

Amianca, Chin., Jan. 25.-The en-

"MEN FOR A' THAT"

Celebrate the Scotch Poet's 133d Birthday

IN TRUE SCOTTISH STYLE

The Name and the Fame of the "Prince of Poets and Plowmen" Enthusiastically Recalled.

Back to the time when the memory of living man runneth not to the contrary, Scotchmen in all countries and all climes have assembled on January 25 to celebrate the natal day of Robert Burns, the world's greatest lyric poet and the idol of Scottish hearts.

Last night the Burns' club, according to its annual custom, gathered in the spacious dining room of the Bridge Street house and paid tribute to the memory of the author of "lan

Supper was served in the dining room close of this repost, serven in Landlow Rice's best style, the tables were cleared and the diving room prepared for the evening's entertainment. The stage was pixed at the lower end of the the room. The columns were entwined with red and blue. American flags were draped from the ceiling and amin

the folds of a large flag above the stage was hung a picture of Scotland's be leved son.

An Excellent Program The exercises begun at 10 o'clock President James Campbell read an elo quent tribute to Scotland and him whe sang of her lowly life. Mrs. Ora Pear son then sang "Edinburgh Town." Sha was enthusiastically cheered, but re-fused to respond to an encore. Mayor Ubl was on the program to respond to the toast, Grand Rapids—Our Home." He was unable to be present, and Judge Buringame responded to the toast in a speech that was pracetuated with with ggestions and outpusiastic applause He reviewed the industries of Grane sentative Scotchmen at the celebration of the birthday of one of the world's greatest poets. Francis Campbell sang "My Nannie O" and "When the Kyst Cam' Hame." Mr. Campbell's mag-nificent voice and perfect Scotch accent called forth a tumuit of applause, and he was forced to respond to the encore, by singing "Loudan's Bonnie Woodt and Braes." Mr. McQuewan who is ninety-six years old, was introduced at the venerable Scotchman of Michigan and the audience cheered him heartily

Burns' Lofty Tone, The Hon. Henry F. Severans was un great excitement in shipping and naval circles here today over the Chilian news. The naval officers and men all want war and the Ealtimore's men all stances, made a most excellent speech His analysis of Burns' character was masterpiece. Howeverbed Burnsas he was-weak, oftimes wayward, but warn hearted, generous, a genius, a patrios and above all, a man. He paid a sar castic tribute to the 'unco' guid' wh have sometimes regarded Burns' writ ings as immoral, and stated that he be lieved some of the purest, highest, los test centimients in literature are to be found in Burns' love songs.

Mrs. Andrew Fyfe their sang in an exquisite manner, "Whistle, and I'l Gome to You, My Lad."

After a recitation by Miss Alex Rose On Pearson sang "Caller Herrin". He too, was enthusiastically applauded Miss Una Lailarge recited with feeling Longicilow's "Olie to Robert Burns." Both her recitation and the sentiment of the selection seemed to meet with

the hearty approval of the audience. In Dr. William Wood's absence, D. Rell recited "Watty and Megg." If accent was perfect and was greeted with unmistakakle signs of approval. Miss Letta E. Thomas recited McDonald's Signal" and another his was scored. Andrew Fyfe then same "Scots Wha" Hac'," and the rounds of applause which greeted his squerb etfort caused nim to blush like a girl. 4a viose the congregation rose as joined in singing that song dear wis

American, "Aulit Laug Syno. The floor was then cleared and s dancing party was immediately formed. This continued until long after tomorrow had gilded into today, and the relebration of the one hundred are thirty-third anniversary of Scotland'

beloved songster was at an end.

One Ostracised for Introducing a Friend Who Advertised.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 23 .- At 2 o'clock yesterday morning ended a secret trial which has caused a sensation in medicel circles here. Dr. J. L. Bauer, acensed of introducing Dr. Alphonse Erayard in certain quarters, in direct opposition to the code of medical ethics, was expelled from the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons the largest school of the kind in St. Dr. Bauer is an emineut obstetrical specialist, and Dr. Flavard though a graduate of the school named, is ostracised because of alleged unethical methods of advertising himself. Therein lies Dr. Baner's offense in introducing him in a professional way.

BUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Enforcement of Laws Against Dives and and Saloons in Fail River.

Fall Roven, Mass., Jan. 25.—Yester-day was an unusual Sabbath in this city, owing to the sudden enforcement of laws regulating the observance of the Lord's Day. Dives and unlicensed saloons, against which Alderman Best-tic declared war stast Monday, were closed promptly at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Yesterday it was difficult to obtain liquora except at a few idensed innaend hotels. Patrolmen pass through these places every hour, and are making regular reports of their condition to City Marshal Hilliard. Several news stands closed trade at 10 o'clock. stores sold no sigars, and many dealers returned to will anything except necessary materials used in prescriptions.

Smuggled Chinese Captured.

SEATOR, Wash., Jan. 25 .- The co toms officers have captured twentyand seed men, near Cantield, was desemble to fine the from this city, stroved by the time morning. Low she had been smiggled across the horton, managed \$5,000.